

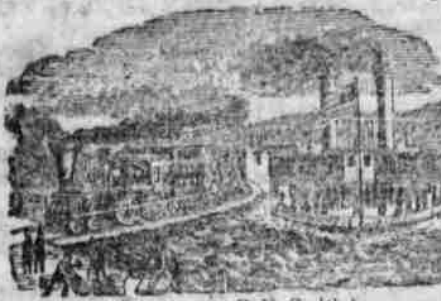
VOLUME 12.

## Clarksville Chronicle.

Printed Weekly, on a double-medium sheet every Friday morning, by  
**NEBLETT & GRANT,**  
Publishers and Proprietors.  
TERMS: \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
FOR ONE SQUARE OF TWENTY LINES OR LESS.  
One insertion \$1.00 Two months \$4.50  
Two insertions 1.50 Three months 6.00  
Three insertions 2.00 Six months 9.00  
Per month 2.50 Twelve months 15.00

## Business Cards.

**J. P. WILLIAMS,**

(Successor to C. H. Smith.)  
**Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant.**  
CORNER OF FRONT & MAIN STS.  
Clarksville, Tennessee.

Prompt attention paid to the Storage and Sale of Tobacco and all kinds of produce.  
Nov. 2, 1861.

**G. A. Ligon & Co.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Confectionaries, Cigars, &c., &c.,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ALL orders from a distance (accompanied with the cash) will be met promptly and upon very reasonable terms.  
Nov. 27, 1861.

**DR. J. M. PIRTLE.**

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.  
OFFICE and residence, corner Main and Fourth Streets, opposite Cumberland Presbyterian Church.  
February 1, 1861-ly.

**B. A. ROGERS,**

**Attorney at Law,**  
Office on Franklin Street,  
Clarksville, Tennessee.

Will attend promptly to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.  
Feb. 17, 1860-ly.

**J. J. CHURMAN.****CRUSMAN & MITCHELL,**

(Successors to)  
**CRUSMAN & JOHNSON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,  
And Commission Merchants,  
Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tennessee.

TERMS—CASH.  
Feb. 22, 1860-4f.

**C. H. SMITH,**

**Tobacco Factor, and General**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
NO. 123 COMMON STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.

The most particular and careful attention will be given to the sale of all descriptions of Western Produce, to filling orders, and forwarding merchandise.

All property consigned to me will be covered by my open policy of insurance, unless specified otherwise in the bill of lading accompanying it.  
Nov. 9, 1861.

**J. H. JOHNSON,**

**Attorney at Law,**  
OFFICE ON FRANKLIN STREET.

Adjoining the Court-house, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.  
Oct. 5, 1861-ly.

**T. D. LEONARD,**

**REAL ESTATE AGENT**

And  
**AUCTIONEER.**

Office, head of the Square,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

J. W. 7, 1861-4f.

**DR. W. M. FINLEY,**

**Office over Simpson & Price's,**  
FRANKLIN STREET,  
Residence Corner of Madison and 3d Streets.  
March 22, 1861-3mo.

**JEWELRY!**

WATCHES,  
DIAMONDS,  
SILVER WARE,  
PLATED WARE,  
FANCY GOODS,  
CLOCKS.

**Fine Table Cutlery, &c.**

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern cities with a full and well selected stock, purchased on first hands, thereby saving the jobbers' profit, we are enabled to offer our Goods at

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**At New-York Prices!**

Our PLATED WARE we sell at Manufacturers' List Prices.

Jobbing promptly attended to.

Call at the sign of the Big Watch, Public Square.

G. E. COOKE.

Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1860-4f.

**TO FARMERS.**

5,000 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES  
AND  
1,000 BUSHELS OATS

WANTED.

For which I will pay the highest market price in cash.

G. A. ROTH.

Sept. 27, 1861-3 mo.

(Half copy 3 mo.)

IF YOU are an individual who Chronicle of

free, please come forward and PAY UP.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Since the adjournment of the last regular session, I have devoted my time to the study of the various measures proposed to the Legislature.

My messages to, and the legislation by, these extra sessions, will furnish full information as to the action of the State in the most important period in its history, resulting in the reorganization of its original sovereignty by the almost unanimous action of her people and a union with the Government of the Confederate States of America.

Impelled to this action by a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing the same object, evincing a settled purpose on the part of those controlling the Federal Government to degrade the Southern States below the level of equality, deprecate and destroy their property, in open violation of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, leaving those States no alternative but humiliating submission, or manly resistance to the tyranny of usurpation.

In contemplating the present condition of the country and the exciting and important events which are now transpiring, it may not be unprofitable to review, briefly, the history of the past, and follow step by step the progress of that revolution in the public sentiment of the North which has culminated in the utter repudiation of those vital principles of personal freedom, political equality and State sovereignty upon which the union of the States was originally established.

As our country expanded into the magnificent proportions of a great empire, a majority of the Northern people were dazzled by the opening splendor of the nation as a unit. In contemplating with pride and satisfaction the development of a gigantic power, capable of controlling non-equal territories with any nation of the earth, they overlooked the important truth that this colossal Government was indebted for its greatness to the aggregated power of the separate sovereign States which composed it, developed by their respective local laws and institutions.

The country being naturally divided by geographical distinctions—disparity of pursuits, institutions, local laws and diversity of interests—into two great sections, upon the very instant when the equality and sovereignty of the States were denied by a majority of the members composing the Confederacy, the tendency of the stronger section was to widen the breach between them, and to stimulate sectional animosities, in order that it might secure the control of the power of the General Government.

The struggle for supremacy, therefore, was soon narrowed down to a contest between these two great sections, the South gallantly battling for the maintenance of constitutional liberty, State sovereignty and equal rights, while the North, regarding these great cardinal rights as the most sacred and precious, sought to obtain power and spoil upon their ruins.

In such a contest the victory at the ballot-box necessarily turned to that section which was numerically the stronger.

The majority of the Southern States from all practical participation in the control of the General Government, was the immediate and unavoidable consequence.

Upon the election of President Lincoln under such auspices, the Southern people were left in a condition of dejection and despair, and their fathers when they occupied the position of provincial subjects of the British Crown. All positions of influence and power in the Government at the disposal of the Presidential Chief were immediately filled with those who were the most bitter and clamorous enemies of the South.

The who had manifested the greatest degree of virulence against the domestic institutions and well-defined constitutional rights of the Southern States and people, were regarded as possessing the highest claim to Executive patronage and honor. What, then, could the Southern people indulge for justice at the hands of such rulers?

The Congress which was in session at the inauguration of the President, enacted a tariff law for the purpose of depriving the Southern States of the rights of the farmers and planters of the South into the pockets of the manufacturers of the North.

The Executive, Legislative and Diplomatic functions of the Government were in the possession of those who had the power of a dominant section, declaring and inaugurating a policy revolutionary in itself, and destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of the Southern States, and measures were in active progress to carry out their repeated threat to re-organize the Judiciary, so as to make that last and only bulwark of national liberty subservient to their selfish and sectional purposes.

Having exclusive control of the Government, they refused to listen to any overtures on the part of the South for a peaceful solution of the difficulties and for the restoration of a policy respectful to the country. In the blind wantonness of sectional pride and imaginary power, they haughtily refused to entertain any terms of compromise or to abate in the smallest degree their arrogant pretensions.

Their majority proclaimed that the will of a majority was the will of the Government, and hence the will of a majority of the people of the Northern States must be regarded as the law of the Union, regardless of constitutional restrictions, justice and equity.

Having excluded every peaceful measure which the most devoted friends of the Union could devise, in fruitless efforts to induce this sectional party to pause in its career of unjust aggression, the people of the South, almost as one man, prepared to meet the crisis and defend the rights of a just and free people, and to resist the power of a tyrannical and oppressive minority.

The President had delegated to the General Government, and in the exercise of their inalienable rights, have united themselves together and started out upon their career under the auspices of a new Confederacy.

Our late associates, departing from our course, and maddened by unexpected resistance to their assumptions of authority, have hurried upon our unwilling people their legions of mercenary soldiers in order to bend the necks of the freemen of the South to the yoke of a military despotism.

Their President has officially announced through the medium of his message, the monstrous heresy that the several States of the Union are indebted to the Federal Government for their existence and the duration of their separate authority, and are resigning to them the same relation to the Union that counties bear to States, and foreshadowing the policy of consolidating such States as submit to it in a single sovereignty, while such as have the spirit to resist are to be subjugated and held as conquered provinces.

Let us, for a moment, survey the humiliating spectacle which is presented by the present condition of the people of the North, who, in their individual efforts to resist the power of a tyrannical and oppressive minority, have been reduced to the last vestige of real liberty which they inherited from their fathers.

However bitterly the opponents of the Republican party may have resisted its advent to power, who of its most devoted enemies could have believed that within six months after the inauguration of their chosen President, the freedom of the Press would have been utterly annihilated, and the circulation of all newspapers through the mail prohibited which dared to question the wisdom of his policy or his right to the policy of the Government, or to express his disapproval of the policy of the President, or even to utter "words of peace and good will" would have been regarded as a crime sufficient to consign the offender to a dungeon.

Who could have imagined that the writ of *habeas corpus*, that great bulwark of personal freedom, would have been suspended or denied, and entire States placed under martial law by the mere proclamation of a military chief?

Almost every public Journal throughout the North, whether political or religious, which failed or refused to give its support to the policy of the President, has been suppressed, or compelled to yield its support to the Government. Editors who have declined yielding obedience to their demands, have been committed to prison. Citizens against whom there was no imputation of crime, have been

dragged from their beds at midnight and hurried away to distant fortresses without warrant of law, and without the poor consolation of knowing the charges upon which they were arrested. The faculty of the church has been invaded, and the pulpit driven from their pulpits. Women, whose person has been held sacred by all civilized nations, have been taken from their homes and imprisoned under the reign of this brutal despotism. And in mere wantonness of cruelty they have denied to the victims of this tyrannical and oppressive minority the right of trial by jury, and the privilege of communication with their families and friends even in the presence of their jailers.

In whatever direction we may turn to examine the operations of the Government of the United States under the control of this party, we behold the rights and privileges of the people.

Look, for example, at the fate of down-trodden Maryland! A ruthless soldiery fords its way over every city, village and hamlet within her limits. Men, women and children are fleeing from their homes to seek an asylum amongst their friends of the South. Many of her best and noblest citizens are the tenants of dungeons, and of the free men who a few short months ago disowned without restraint, the policy and measures of the northern army, taken in this great struggle, and the liberal institutions of gallant men and maidens of war which she has made to the cause of Southern Independence.

It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, equipping, arming and equipping an army than was ever accomplished by any State in the same length of time.

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of a possible necessity, has taught us that we can produce within the limits of the Confederacy, every necessary article for which we have hitherto been dependent upon distant and alien sources, under the stimulus of constant demand, can supply food and clothing for more than three times her population.

The very enemies which have characterized the act of the Government of the United States, and which were designed to drive us from the arms of the Southern people, have only served to stir our hearts, and nerve our arms, and to add another and irresistible impulse to our determination to free ourselves now and forever, from all political association or connection with our former confederates.

Although the historic divisions of the entire South to the noble cause in which we have all staked our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, is worthy of all praise, yet I may be pardoned for referring with feelings of pride and satisfaction, to the heroic people of this State, who have taken in this great struggle, and the liberal institutions of gallant men and maidens of war which she has made to the cause of Southern Independence.

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